









## I Sirica Opposed Cover-Up

Say Nixon en Advice

Wiley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Sirica and H.R. Haden, two of the most vocal critics of the Watergate cover-up, said today that they had advised President Richard Nixon to resign in the summer of 1972 to end the Watergate scandal.

In which the two men said they also advised Nixon to resign in the summer of 1972 to end the Watergate scandal.

pers Unsealed

On Friday a jury of nine women heard the testimony of Sirica and Ehrlichman. The two men, who were the only ones to testify in the Watergate case, said they had advised Nixon to resign in the summer of 1972 to end the Watergate scandal.

demanded and Ehrlichman's testimony was technically correct. Sirica said that he had advised Nixon to resign in the summer of 1972 to end the Watergate scandal.

ndants, who filed their testimony separately, argued that the testimony would be too much for the jury to handle. Sirica said that he had advised Nixon to resign in the summer of 1972 to end the Watergate scandal.



BACK HOME—President Ford walks on White House lawn with his wife Betty after she was discharged from Bethesda Naval Medical Center following surgery.

## Mrs. Ford Recovering Well; Plans to Make Japan Trip

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—First Lady Betty Ford is back home with her family and recovering well from surgery for breast cancer that she plans to go to Japan with the President next month.

Meanwhile, however, a White House spokesman said Mrs. Ford's schedule would be restricted for three or four weeks.

Mrs. Ford was released from Bethesda Naval Medical Center Friday afternoon, 13 days after she underwent a radical mastectomy for removal of her right breast, some chest muscles and lymph nodes from the underside of her right arm.

Her recovery has been described by doctors as excellent. They reported that she gained 2 1/2 pounds in the past week and has resumed use of her right arm.

"Looks Super"

The White House physician, Dr. William Lukash, accompanied Mrs. Ford home, told the President: "She looks super."

Mrs. Ford gaily waved her right arm at a crowd outside the hospital as she came smiling home. As she stepped from a helicopter onto the White House lawn, she was greeted with a hug and kisses by her daughter, Susan.

On hand to welcome her were about 150 staff members, who cheered and applauded. The new family dog, acquired in her absence, was there too. When Mrs. Ford knelt down to greet the golden retriever, named Liberty, the dog responded by licking her face.

"I didn't know I was going to have a baby waiting for me when I came home," she said as she looked over the eight-month-old pup.

"I was thinking this afternoon that I should have gotten a doll and wrapped it in a blanket and greet my husband with it," Mrs. Ford also jokingly chided her husband because "he didn't notice my new dress." The President retorted that "I'll notice it when the bill comes."

## Participants Blame Outside Liberals

### Boston School Strife Rooted in History

N. Oct. 13 (NYT).—For six years, bugged city community workers and teachers have been trying to cope with racial tensions that have led to scattered violence and school order problems.

isions are the products of history and when at the height of the civil rights movement, local minister was slain in the streets, the Massachusetts legislature passed the Racial Imbalance Act, mandating that no school be more than half-

school, the law gave rise to the "School Committee" Candidates run by the School Committee is independent of the city and is elected from at large, won their posts by appealing to the white neighborhood with an anti-busing message. It was on the School Committee that Mrs. Louis Day, a city councilor, first pronounced the current busing plan, the so-called John D. is an outspoken foe of

legislators from South led the fight for repeal

of the law supported by suburban liberals, each year. This spring, Gov. Francis Sargent declined to veto the repeal bill.

#### Court Order

But Federal District Judge Arthur Garrity, ruling last June on a long-standing suit brought by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, ordered the plan put into effect. He found that the School Committee had fostered segregation by such devices as "tracking" black and white neighborhood schools into either three-year or four-year high schools.

The plan was drawn up by state education authorities after the School Committee failed to draw up its own plan or provide information.

At the time, Judge Garrity conceded that he had not read the state plan. Many of those most actively involved now in trying to implement it describe it as "terrible."

But many black parents have simply been afraid to send their children into hostile South Boston, where the buses have been met with stones and jeers, and where the black attendance has been low. Even in the Roxbury building of the high school, the black attendance has been about half of that expected, or less.

Many of the meetings that Mayor Kevin White and other city officials have held with black parents and leaders have been marked by cries of fear for the safety of the children and demands for protection.

To the blacks, the School Committee is a major symbol of what they see as a city machinery dominated by the Irish, leaving

them little room for advancement.

The most controversial part of the plan links South Boston and Roxbury into a sprawling school district whose high school has one building in Roxbury and three in South Boston.

The city's black leadership, trying to hold itself publicly together, is reluctant to back down from its commitment to integration. Many of the leaders have been fighting for integrated quality education for a decade.

Many of the black leaders believe the issue boils down to "green follows white"—the feeling that money and good teaching will come into schools only where there are whites. There was some proof of this when a dilapidated black school was given new equipment this fall before the white students arrived.

The School Committee, a product of a turn-of-the-century Yankee reform, designed to keep the schools out of politics and power from the Irish, is unpaid. But there are patronage plums, and the post is often a political stepping stone.

In white South Boston, however, the busing plan is viewed as a plot by the suburbanites, the liberal media and elected officials who send their children to private schools. In some deeper sense, it is seen almost as a renewal of the struggle between the Protestant Brahmins and the Irish that has marked much of the history of Boston politics. It is a feeling that the Yankees have done them in again and are showing the blacks down their throats.

Ford Appeals to Bostonians

BOSTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—President Ford, in a recorded message broadcast here yesterday, urged Bostonians to "reject violence of any kind."

Mr. Ford said the statement was made at the request of Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., who wanted the President to urge the people of Boston to resolve their school-busing problems peacefully.

Mr. Ford had been accused by Mayor White of having "encouraged false hopes and fanned the flames of resistance that will almost inevitably lead to further disruption in Boston." He also criticized Mr. Ford's refusal to send federal marshals to protect schoolchildren.

Boston officials hoped that the three-day Columbus Day weekend would help cool tempers. The mayor's office said there was no trouble yesterday. On Friday, for the first time in several days, there were no arrests in connection with the busing. Chances were reported quiet and, although still far below normal, attendance was up slightly.

## According to Publishers

### Book Critical of Election Foo Set Up by Rockefeller Aide

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—The publishers of a derogatory biography of Arthur Goldberg say that its publication had been arranged by one of Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller's close political associates, who offered to purchase 100,000 copies for distribution, mostly without charges, in the 1970 campaign for governor of New York.

The publication was arranged by John Wells, a long-time political associate of Mr. Rockefeller, the publishers said. Mr. Wells had been Mr. Rockefeller's presidential campaign manager and director of his political brain trust, according to officers of Arlington House, which published the book. Mr. Wells recruited the writer, Victor Lasky, and arranged for publication and distribution.

The publishers disputed Mr. Rockefeller's statement that his brother, Laurence Rockefeller, had invested \$80,000 in the book purely as a business venture.

Yesterday, Mr. Rockefeller took "full responsibility" for the publication of the biography of Mr. Goldberg, the 1970 Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

The former governor telephoned Mr. Goldberg at his home yesterday afternoon and read him the text of a telegram in which Mr. Rockefeller said that he had prior knowledge of the publication of the book, according to Hugh Morrow, Mr. Rockefeller's press secretary.

"It is quite clear that when the project was brought to my attention, I should have immediately taken steps to see to it that it was stopped," Mr. Rockefeller said in the telegram, the text of which was released to the press.

Ned McCaffery, the president of Arlington House, said of the book: "I'm not a child and I know perfectly well that it was going to be used for the campaign."

William Buckley Jr., chairman of Starr Broadcasting Group, which owns Arlington House, said that it would be "naïve" to believe that the investment by Laurence Rockefeller constituted "a businesslike approach" to publishing.

Mr. Goldberg, who opposed the incumbent Mr. Rockefeller in 1970, said that he had asked the House Judiciary Committee and the Senate Rules Committee to hold formal hearings into the circumstances surrounding the publication of the book, "Arthur J. Goldberg, the Old and the New," by Mr. Lasky, a conservative freelance writer and columnist.

The House committee has begun a broad investigation into Nelson Rockefeller's possible involvement with the book's publication. The FBI has indicated in a report to the committee that Mr. Rockefeller, through intermediaries, may have been involved in underwriting the work. The investigations are being made in connection with Mr. Rockefeller's vice-presidential confirmation hearings.

Mr. Goldberg, a former Supreme Court Justice, secretary of labor and representative to the United Nations, said after Mr. Rockefeller's call:

"The Senate and the House committees and ultimately the bodies of Congress are the proper agencies to determine whether Gov. Rockefeller's belatedly admitted misconduct and its covering up are compatible with his being confirmed as vice-president of the United States."

"I am content to leave this overriding question to their hands, since this is their constitutional responsibility to the people of our country."

Mr. Lasky said that the idea for the book had come from Mr. Wells. "He thought up the idea," Mr. Lasky said. "I said, 'He's a very dull guy, but you

**Court Withholds Ban on Dumping In Lake Superior**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP).—The Supreme Court handed a setback Tuesday to federal officials seeking to halt the discharge of what they say are dangerous asbestos wastes into Lake Superior.

Over the dissent of Justice William Douglas, the court declined to reinstate a U.S. District Court order to the Besser Mining Co. to stop dumping waste from an iron-ore plant into the lake.

Four of the nine justices said the officials can apply for such action again if the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis has not made a final decision on the health-hazard question by Jan. 31.

For the Supreme Court to reinstate the original order issued by U.S. District Judge Miles Lord, the votes of at least five of the nine justices would be required. The court did not make public how the justices voted, except that Justice Douglas dissented.

In ordering the discharges stopped, Judge Lord said the evidence showed that they contained asbestos fibers, which can produce asbestosis, cancer of the lung and other diseases. He said the fibers had been found in substantial quantities in the drinking water of Duluth, Minn., and that the discharges endanger the health of people who obtained their drinking water from the western arm of Lake Superior.



Nelson Rockefeller

## Rockefeller Releases Listing Of Gifts Totaling \$1,778,878

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller has made public the text of a letter, sent to the chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, in which he acknowledged having made gifts to 18 present or former public officials and members of his staff totaling \$1,778,878, on which he paid federal and state taxes amounting to about \$840,000.

The text of the letter, which Mr. Rockefeller sent to Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., was a reply to a request by Sen. Cannon for additional information concerning gifts listed in the gift tax returns Mr. Rockefeller had earlier made available to the committee. Mr. Rockefeller said in his letter, released Friday:

"Throughout my life, I have made loans and gifts to friends and associates to assist them in meeting the kind of pressing human needs which all people have from time to time—problems such as severe illness and medical expenses, marital problems, education of children, problems of adolescents, problems of relocation, problems of meeting one's obligations to aged parents and problems that have to be faced after retirement."

"In many cases there were special human circumstances that dictated urgency of action, and I responded simply out of friendship and affection."

#### No Conflict Seen

Mr. Rockefeller also said of the gifts to the 18 past or present public officials and staff members that all of them had been appointed by him and that all were "administratively responsible" to him. He went on to say: "We had identical objectives, there was no conflict of interest involved, and there was nothing illegal or immoral about either the loans or the gifts."

"Unfortunately, confidential information submitted to the committee and to the executive branch weeks ago has in some unauthorized or improper way been leaked piecemeal to the press, causing the compromising of the privacy of many individuals and misleading interpretations of the facts which I made available confidentially to the committee many weeks ago."

Meanwhile, Paul Beck, who sold a California newspaper, the Oceanside Blade-Tribune, in 1954, to a Washington columnist, said yesterday that Mr. Rockefeller provided the \$250,000 down payment with the apparent understanding that his backing would not be publicly disclosed. Mr. Rockefeller later confirmed the aid.

#### Details Provided

The columnist, Thomas Braden, denied that there had been anything secret about Mr. Rockefeller's loan, and provided details of his long-time relationship with the former governor and the purchase of the newspaper.

Mr. Rockefeller's role in this purchase was not disclosed in his list of names of individuals to whom he had lent or given money.

Mr. Beck sold the paper for \$500,000. He said he was told by the newspaper broker who handled the transaction that the \$100,000 down payment and \$25,000 brokerage fee had been provided by Mr. Rockefeller.

The broker told me that where the money was coming from and was not to be known," Mr. Beck said in a telephone interview from his home in Oceanside.

Mr. Braden said he had received loans from Mr. Rockefeller totaling \$100,000 for the purchase. "I repaid it with interest..." he said.

Mr. Rockefeller's release of the letter, as he indicated, followed a series of disclosures of large gifts made to public officials and staff members. They included \$550,000 to William Roman, the chairman of the Port of New York Authority, in the form of a series of loans made during their 18-year association. Also disclosed was a gift of \$50,000 to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1969, when he left Mr. Rockefeller's staff to join the federal government.

Also among the persons listed

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## Despite Vow on Nixon Papers, A Box Left the White House

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Despite assurance by President Ford's counsel that all Nixon administration papers would remain intact at the White House, at least one carton of papers has left the White House and been returned, a spokesman said yesterday.

John Huston, the White House deputy press secretary, said in response to an inquiry that the carton was removed Sept. 25. It was part of a shipment to the Pentagon of 13 cartons of personal papers of Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., who left the next day as White House chief of staff.

The carton contained memos from Gen. Haig to Richard Nixon, when he was president, minutes of senior White House staff meetings and memos to Gen. Haig from other members of the staff, Mr. Huston said.

**12 Other Boxes**  
He said that the box of memos was taken inadvertently, discovered missing almost immediately and returned within several hours still sealed with paper tape.

The 12 other boxes, said to contain Gen. Haig's "military material and memorabilia" and "personal letters," were returned Oct. 3 after the chief archivist at the White House, John Nesbitt, complained that he had not reviewed them.

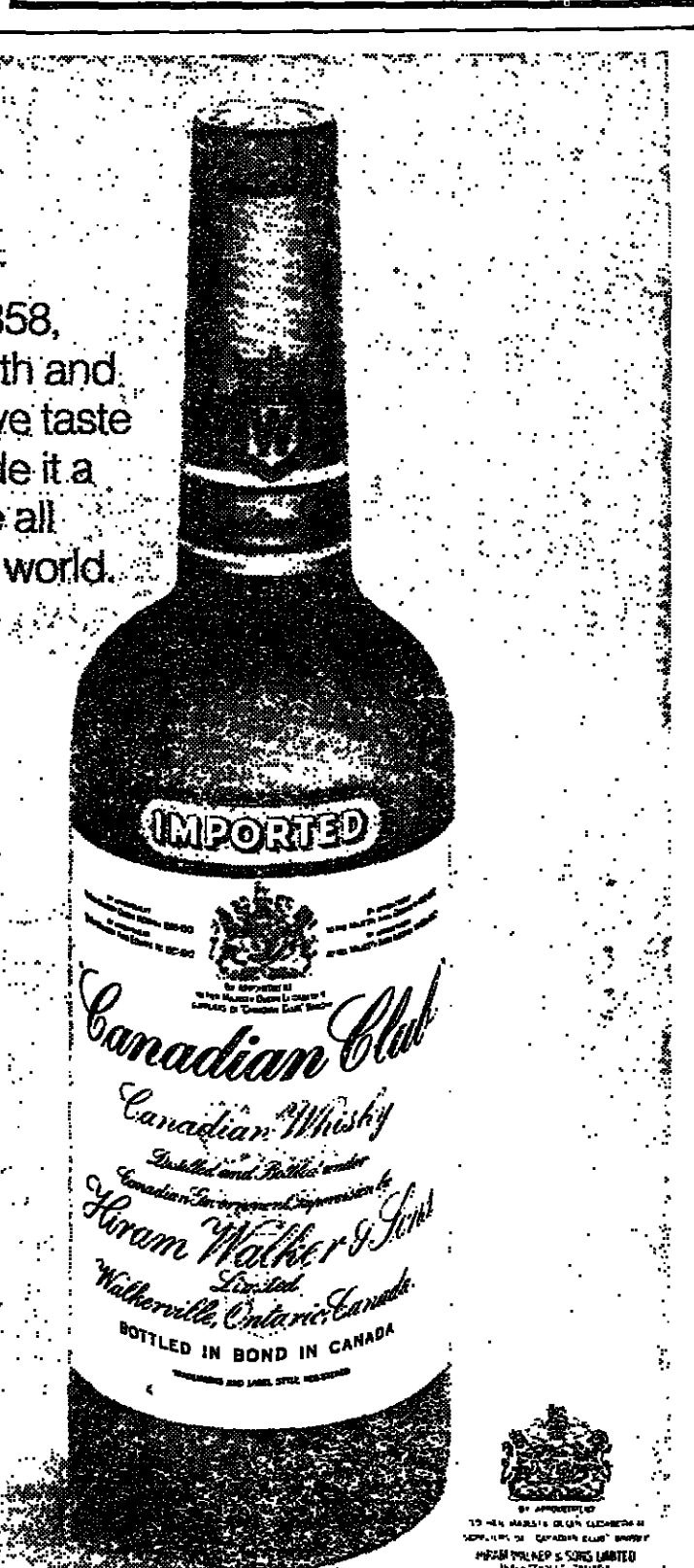
Mr. Huston said the return was made after a meeting between Gen. Haig and Philip Buchen, Mr. Ford's counsel.

Gen. Haig is to go back on active duty with the Army on Nov. 1 as military commander of NATO.

Mr. Huston said that other records also had been released by the Ford administration, but only after being cleared by the archivists. He said that former press secretary Ronald Ziegler, who also served as special assistant to Mr. Nixon, had retrieved cartons of personal papers after Mr. Ziegler's assistant, Diane Sawyer, had gone through them with the archivists.

Mr. Huston did not know how many cartons were involved or how many others might have removed records.

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daily - 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.  
sunday - 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.







[illegible]

The Clorox Company and Henkel GmbH have entered into a joint product development and marketing agreement.

Henkel Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Henkel GmbH, has acquired a minority equity interest in Clorox through the purchase of outstanding shares.

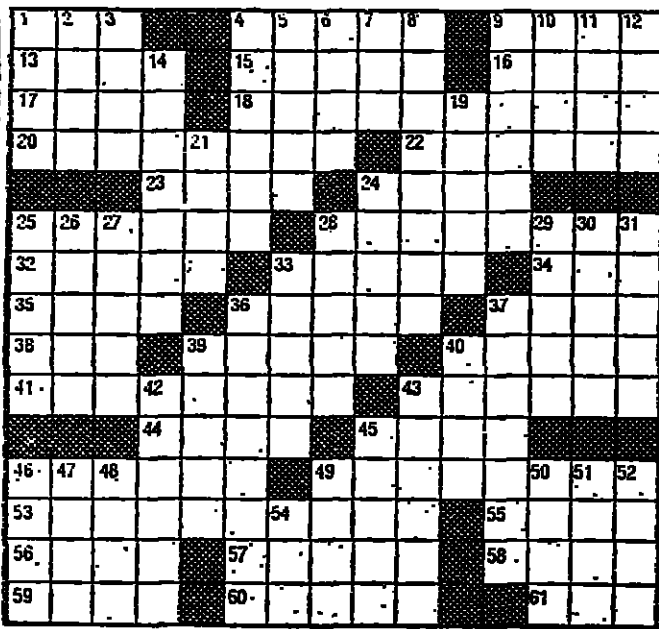
The undersigned has been acting for Henkel as financial advisor and as agent for purchasing the minority interest in Clorox.

**Kuhn, Loeb & Co.**



**-By Will Weng**

1 N. Y. time	45 Coal-mine road	25 Destroy, as papers
4 all	46 French electrical pioneer	26 Work before ho
9 Furniture designer	49 Composer Roger Conn. art colony	27 Horse opera
13 Mies van der	53 Neighbor of Minn.	28 More recent
15 Tree animal	56 Elm or ash	29 Prevent
16 Peeved	57 "Purple Sage" figure	30 Silas of Revolutionary de
17 Culmination	58 Asian desert	31 Fisherman
18 Drawing named for a French pennypincher	59 Kind of admiral	32 Musical piece
20 Watchman of a	60 Leaves the stage	36 "C'est —" (it's inevitable)
22 Get rid of	61 Sea off Arabia	37 Oscar Wilde's gaol
23 Direction		39 Trap
24 Miss Porter of "Limerickst"	1 Ages	40 — libbre
25 Tennis wear	2 Undergrad	42 "— saw a purple cow"
26 Also-ran to Sherlock Holmes	4 Evaluate	43 Forward falls, old style
33 British P. M.	5 Coquette	45 Stephen or William Rose
35 Violent desire	6 Divulged	46 Star: Prefix
36 Collar shape	7 Numerical suffix	47 Marsh
38 Cry of disgust	8 Area named for a British financier	48 Entreaty
39 Little Charlotte	9 Letter-closing words	49 Moslem title of respect
47 Authentic:	10 Show fondness	50 Scent
48 "The of St. Agnes"	11 Crafts partner	51 Local movie, Variety style
49 Fogg's creator	12 Fulfill	52 Road mishap
51 Inventor of a pistol	14 Fro	54 Tom of earty, Westerns
63 More in order	19 Utah range	
	21 "What — God wrought"	



A	G	F	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
ALGADUE	18	64	Pair	MADRID	22	73	Cloudy																			
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Rain	MILAN	26	77	Pair																			
ANKARA	22	72	Cloudy	MONTREAL	18	64	Pair																			
ANTWERP	22	72	Cloudy	NICOLAI	27	77	Pair																			
BEIJING	29	84	Pair	MUNICH	23	73	Cloudy																			
BERGAMO	20	68	Cloudy	NEW YORK	24	73	Pair																			
BIRMINGHAM	21	69	Cloudy	OSLO	26	76	Pair																			
BRUSSELS	21	70	Cloudy	OSLO	17	63	Cloudy																			
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	24	75	Cloudy																			
CARACAS	23	73	Cloudy	PRAGUE	26	76	Pair																			
CASABLANCA	24	75	Pair	ROME	27	81	Cloudy																			
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Rain	SOFIA	20	68	Cloudy																			
COSTA MESA, CALIF.	22	72	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	14	67	Rain																			
DUBLIN	15	58	Showers	TEHRAN	24	74	Pair																			
EDINBURGH	14	57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	68	Pair																			
FLORENCE	26	78	Pair	TUNIS	23	76	Pair																			
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy	VIENNA	23	73	Cloudy																			
GENOVA	23	73	Pair	VIENNA	23	73	Cloudy																			
HELSINKI	17	63	Cloudy	WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy																			
HONG KONG	24	74	Pair	WASHINGTON	20	68	Cloudy																			
LA PALMA	23	73	Cloudy	ZURICH	21	70	Pair																			
LISBON	22	72	Pair																							
LONDON	24	74	Pair																							
LOS ANGELES	23	73	Cloudy																							

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, other at 1300 GMT.)

## ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(S) Alexander Fund.....	\$5.26	(7) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$11.72
(S) Am. Century Int'l Ed.....	\$5.10	(4) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$35.54

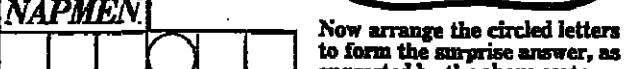
(1) Alexander Fund.....	\$5.26	(7) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$11.72
(2) American Bond Fund.....	\$5.70	(8) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$10.76
<b>AMERICAN BANKNOTE S.A.:</b>			
(1) Global Bond.....	\$F45.00	<b>JARDINE FLEMING:</b>	
(2) Apollo (Temple) Issar.....	\$F43.44	(1) Jardine East. Trust.....	\$45.17
(3) Apollo Fund S.A.....	\$F15.13	(2) Jardine Selection NV.....	\$11.94
(4) Australia Int'l Fund.....	\$4.06	(3) KIP Income Fund.....	\$F1,564
<b>AUSTRALIAN NAT. MGT. CORP.:</b>			
(1) Fund of Australia.....	Aus. \$2.13	(4) Kleinwort Bros. Jap. F.....	\$13.71
(2) Prop. Bonds Aus.....	Aus. \$3.42	(5) Leverette Cap. Hold.....	\$19.93
(3) Australia Int'l Fd.....	Aus. \$6.46	<b>L. &amp; S. MANAGEMENT S.A.:</b>	
<b>BAER, JULIUS &amp; Co.:</b>			
(1) Barclay Bond.....	\$F56.00	(1) L&S Bond Fund.....	\$F251.50
(2) Canbair.....	\$F59.00	(2) L&S T. Income Fund.....	\$F72.50
(3) Canbair Int'l.....	\$F59.00	(3) L&S Inv. Fund.....	\$16.87
(4) Stockbar.....	\$F61.00	(4) Newirth Int'l Fund.....	\$12.00
(5) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.....	\$23.74	(5) Newirth Inv. Fund.....	\$12.07
(6) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.....	\$9.39	(6) Nippon Fund.....	\$24.18
(7) Can. Int'l Fd.....	\$10.00	(7) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.....	\$2.05
<b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:</b>			
(1) Capital Int'l.....	\$10.81	(8) Olympia Int'l. Fd. Inc.....	\$2.15
(2) Capital Italia S.A.....	\$6.39	(9) Putnam Int'l. Fund.....	\$18.39
(3) Capital Rentiers.....	\$F987	(10) Rente Capital Fd.....	\$F1,361
(4) Capital N.Y. C. Corp.....	\$20.00	(11) Rente Capital Fd.....	\$F264
(5) Cleveland Offshore Fd.....	\$656.25	<b>SAFE GROUP:</b>	
(6) Convertible Bond A. Corps.....	\$6.46	(1) Safe Fund.....	\$4.66
(7) Convertible Bond Fd. N.V.....	\$6.46	(2) Safe Trust Fund.....	\$9.81
(8) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.....	\$6.46	(3) Safe Trust Fund.....	\$9.81
(9) Euro. Bond Fd.....	\$21.00	(4) Samurai Portfolio.....	\$F51.20
<b>CREDIT SUISSE:</b>			
(1) Canbair.....	\$F45.00	(5) Samurai Portfolio N.V.....	\$9.49
(2) Can. Bond - Bonds.....	\$F57.75	<b>(6) Seps (N.A.V.).....</b>	
(3) Can. Bond - Bonds.....	\$F57.75	<b>\$10.15</b>	
(4) Euro. Bond.....	\$F59.50	<b>SHARE GROUP:</b>	
(5) Europe - Value.....	\$F117.75	(1) Share Int'l Fund.....	\$4.61
(6) Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$4.16	(2) Share Realty.....	\$14.44
<b>C.S. INT'L. MANAGEMENT:</b>			
(1) Capital Int'l Fund.....	\$10.61	(3) Shareholder, Econl.....	\$4.25
(2) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(4) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(3) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(5) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(4) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(6) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(5) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(7) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
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(7) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(9) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(8) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(10) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(9) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(11) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(10) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(12) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(11) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(13) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(12) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(14) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(13) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(15) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(14) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(16) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(15) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(17) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
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(17) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(19) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(18) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(20) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(19) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(21) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(20) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(22) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(21) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(23) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(22) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(24) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(23) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(25) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(24) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(26) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(25) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(27) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(26) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(28) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(27) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(29) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(28) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(30) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(29) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(31) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(30) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(32) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(31) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(33) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(32) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(34) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(33) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(35) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
(34) Growth Fund.....	\$10.61	(36) CEF Fund.....	\$F24.78
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Unse  
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form



Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to  
form four ordinary words.

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Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:  $44 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's	Jumbles:	DRAWL	BEFOG	COOKIE	ENTIRE
		DRILL	BOGOM	COOKIES	ENTIRELY

TABLE 1. *Summary of the results of the regression analysis*

## Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

**S**HERLOCK Holmes has always been too snug for my taste, and it is a malicious pleasure to see him brought low in "The Seven-Per-Cent Solution." In the last throes of his well-known cocaine addiction, he is reduced to paranoid delusions. Oysters are going to overrun the earth. Snipers are menacing him with "air guns." A "Napoleon of crime" is masterminding London's underworld, and Holmes is too far gone in his addiction even to condescend to Dr. Watson. Here is the snob who has always asked me to hold a mass of "The Hound of the Baskin-

We have already seen an example of Freud's tactical skill. Insulted by a Junker snob at his tennis club, Freud coolly confronts the bully and is challenged to a duel. He accepts, pretends to be a coward, and retreats with tennis racket, younger, but the astute Freud has noticed that he has no backhand. When he exploits this weakness, the bully becomes "hysterical" and loses.

Now Holmes comes to Watson in such sorry shape that the doctor is at last allowed some initiative. Hearing that there is a physician in Vienna who can treat addicts, Watson enlists the aid of Holmes's brother to spirit him there. The year is 1891, and the Viennese physician is none other than Sigmund Freud. Freud is pictured as living in a house that is "some kind of Viennese chocolate bread miniature, crammed with D---den knick-knacks of every description." On his face is an "expression of infinite sadness," as he sees in most of us criminal impulses worse than many that Holmes has to face.

In "The Severer-Cent Solution," Nicholas Meyer has reconstructed the Sherlock Holmes canon in a rather convincing manner. I wouldn't imagine that this should be difficult for anyone steeped as he is in the material. But Meyer's explanation that has grown up around the legend of the world's most famous detective, yet when

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

STABLE	SWAPPED
HOSPITY	COURAGE
OMSTAGE	NOVIATOR
AMAS	SAPID
VEIT	BRIN
SLID	ELSD
SALL	INTEP
USHERD	ADAMMS
ARIO	CLOG
MONIES	PROTECT
APDS	HERON
DRAM	JAG
LOW	HERI

**-By Alan Truscott**

Try covering the East-West hands in the diagrammed deal, and decide how you would plan the play in six speeds against the opening lead of the diamond ten. Perhaps you can improve on the play of the dummy. The player who has won several national titles in the last two years,

North-South should reach a small slam in spades, or perhaps diamonds. The standard auction shown is direct and sensible. South bids one club, nearly always a bluff, and North, after holding five cards in each black suit, and bids one spade after a one-heart response.

When North shows a good hand with a fourth-suit bid of two diamonds, South can show his own good hand and can jump with a jump to three spades. North can then jump to six spades, knowing that there is no problem about controls and that a grand slam is unlikely to be a sound proposition.

With the cards as shown, West can ruff the lead of the diamond queen at the fourth trick, but then, if East is playing helpful, either by giving dummy a ruffable entry with a heart lead or by leading a club into the ace-king-jack.

And if West refuses to ruff, it

When this hand was played to the geminal of the Spingold knockout team championship in New York in July, the diamond ten was led against six spades. South won in his hand with the diamond king, ruffed a club and cashed the spade ace. He then finessed the spade jack, losing to the queen.

With the cards as shown, it can be seen that the contract now fails. West can return a trump or shift to a heart, and South winds up one trick short: he can establish the fifth diamond in the dummy, but he cannot get back there to cash it.

WEST	EAST (D)
♠ Q86	♠ 35
♥ Q7543	♥ K35
♦ 10	♦ J876
♣ Q1052	♣ 9883

	SOUTH
	♠ KJ1073
	♥ 2

In real life, all the suits broke evenly and the slam succeeded. But it is worth considering how the declarer should have played to give himself the maximum chance.

South should reason that he is unlikely to succeed if both spades and diamonds break badly. How-

**OKQ5**  
**AKJ74**  
 Neither side was vuln-  
 able. The bidding:  

East	South	West	North
Pass	1♠	Pass	1♥
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♣
Pass	3♠	Pass	6♣
Pass	Pass	Pass	

 West led the diamond ten.



# olve Nation's Problems

## d Proposes Universities, or Team Up to Help U.S.

By Carroll Kilpatrick

MBUS, Ohio, Aug. 30 (AP)—President Ford proposed that universities "open up" to workers and "effort to find practical solutions to America's problems."

At the summer commencement at Ohio State University, the first presidential speech since the assassination of Mr. Ford, he said that working men can—as students and "contribute much to the nation."

He urged that America "take a similar practical decision to overcome its difficulties."

He called China visit "a challenge. And I believe Americans welcome and accept it."

He said that the rising capacity of the Chinese nation, "as Americans motivated competition, we see a challenge. And I believe Americans welcome and accept it."

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# imes Roll In Ford Pool

LAHASSE, Fla., Aug. 30 (AP)—State Sen. Henry said today that he has said mail and dimes from away as Michigan and in reaction to his suggestion last week that Floridaicans contribute 10 each to build a swimming pool for President Ford.

74-year-old lady from Smyrna Beach (Fla.) quarter and an 81-d man from Detroit awarded a dime." Sen. said in a letter to Florida's Republican party chair, A. E. Thomas.

He suggested that we his to Republicans was, a mistake, because a r of Democrats and in- have endorsed "a," the senator said.

# GI's Quit Thailand

BKOK, Thailand, Aug. 30 (AP)—During the month, 3,000 American troops left Thailand, according to U.S. forces here at 28,000 men, military men said today.

# ture Uncertain for Blacks Portugal's Army in Guinea

By Thomas A. Johnson

LIMA, Portuguese Guinea, (AP)—For eight years, Balo, a black soldier in Portuguese Army, fought the guerrilla units of the Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau in the around this military base, the city of Farim, took his Portuguese leadership his weapons, told that he should now work to independence party to the country. His salary, he said, will continue for five months.

Then, crowded into trucks, Portuguese drove away, leaving standing on a muddy ground. As they left, the Portuguese sang joyfully about home, Portuguese and independence party negotiators have said that the territory will be independent on Sept. 10, because it was the law.

Balo said, adding: "We choice. Many ran away from the independence party were mostly men without children inside the camp. For many was never a chance to do but take orders and it was the law."

Father of Five

Former soldier is the father young children. As a with a family and eight service, he earned \$90 a month to support his family.

A new soldier with no support would earn \$10 a month in the Portuguese Guinea there are subsistence farmers, cattle and fishermen, and the income is less than the Portuguese side was the main lure to the 17,000 blacks serving the Portuguese, who brought more than 33,000 troops from Guinea.

Reason he fought was for said Mamede, a black who was a soldier in the Portuguese army. He is now working with the Portuguese to clean up the debris this camp by the Portuguese. "Sure, the Portuguese force us, but we could get around that. We



NO CONDITIONS—A group of parents, whose sons either evaded the draft or deserted from the armed forces, holding news conference on steps of the Justice Department building in Washington. The group urged an unconditional amnesty rather than the conditional amnesty offered by President Ford.

# Not Depressed, Aide Says

## Nixon Is Described as Having Severe Cash-Flow Problem

by Jack Nelson and Kenneth Reich

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 30.—Former President Richard Nixon is described as having a severe cash-flow problem, but to have no intention of becoming a recluse, in the first public statements in recent days by his aides and counselors.

Mr. Nixon's attorney for his personal financial affairs, Dean Butler of Los Angeles, told the Los Angeles Times in a telephone interview that "I would expect that it isn't too much of an exaggeration" to say that the former President is broke.

"We won't say he's broke in the sense of you and I being broke," Mr. Butler said. "But all you have to do is look at his most recent financial statement and the payments he has had to make since then to know there is a cash problem. Certainly, his financial picture is uncertain and unclear."

Mr. Butler said he thought he would be ready to discuss with Mr. Nixon in a personal meeting "in the next week or so" certain preliminary ideas about his future financial status, his assets and liabilities, although he said it may be the end of the year before his situation will be clear, if then.

Mr. Butler, who like Mr. Nixon has been subpoenaed to testify in the Watergate cover-up trial, added that he realized that the lack of any official word from the former President's San Clemente estate since his resignation three weeks ago had added to speculation that he is suffering from emotional problems.

"But the guy's in good health," he said.

Mr. Butler said he frequently sees Mr. Nixon working in his office or taking a stroll. But he said he knows little about the legal and financial problems now occupying much of his time.

Mr. Butler said that one of the greatest uncertainties in the former President's financial picture has to do with "crank lawsuits."

"We do expect that certain of them may be coming," he said. "I don't think we have the wildest notion to what extent... I don't know whether \$100,000 [in legal costs for Mr. Nixon] will touch it. I don't know whether \$500,000 will."

Problem of Properties

Mr. Butler said he would like to assume that suits that relate to what Mr. Nixon did in his governmental capacity will be handled by the U. S. Justice Department at government expense. But he cautioned that, even so, some of the suits may fall on the former President personally.

Mr. Nixon has a good many financial assets, he added, but he faces the problem of "what to do with his various properties."

He said he did not know about any prospects for Mr. Nixon to

# U.S. to Return Army Deserter To Canada Soon

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—U.S. Army deserter Ronald Anderson will be turned over soon to Canadian authorities, a senior State Department official announced tonight.

Mr. Anderson, who gained landed-immigrant status in Canada, was arrested by U.S. Customs agents last Saturday on Canadian soil near the U.S. border just south of Vancouver.

Canada asked the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa for Mr. Anderson's return and a formal, written request arrived last night.

Rufus Smith, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Canadian Affairs, said that the "decision has been made to return Anderson to Canada."

Earlier, a State Department official said that it appeared that Canada and the United States were in agreement on the facts of the incident that Mr. Anderson, fleeing from agents at the Blaine, Wash., border station just south of Vancouver, crossed into Canadian territory before being caught.

Customs officials had stopped Mr. Anderson while he was attempting to cross into the United States to visit his mother.

# Teen-Ager Wins Fight to Have FBI's File on Her Destroyed

NEWARK, N.J., Aug. 30 (AP)—Lori Paton, the teen-age girl who became the subject of a federal investigation as the result of a classroom exercise, won her fight yesterday to force the FBI to destroy all records pertaining to the incident.

In a nine-page opinion, U.S. District Judge James Coolahan ruled that there was no legal justification for possession of the file by the FBI and said, "The existence of these records may at a later time become a detriment" to the 17-year-old girl. He ordered the files "removed from the custody of the government and destroyed."

But Judge Coolahan rejected Miss Paton's claim for \$65,000 in damages and refused to grant so-called "class" relief aimed at preventing the FBI from conducting the type of surveillance that led to the existence of a "subversive" file on the girl because she wrote to the Socialist Workers party to gather information for a political science course.

Precedent Seen

Frank Donner, director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Project on Political Surveillance, said that the ruling appeared to be a precedent.

"I have worked in this field for a number of years and I have never heard of such a remedy before," he said. "I hope it's catching."

Frank Askin, an attorney with the Rutgers Constitutional Litigation Clinic, filed the suit on behalf of Miss Paton and William Gabrielson, chairman of the West Morris-Middletown High School social studies department. Mr. Askin said he will probably appeal the denial of the class relief.

"While we're happy for Lori that the records will be destroyed, we think the decision is inadequate," Mr. Askin said. "It means the FBI can continue to interfere with political inquiry and keep records on innocent people."

# Saudi Says Ford Reassures Him on Mideast Policy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Umar al-Saklat, reassured by President Ford that there was no change in U.S. Middle East policies, today ended a series of "very friendly, frank and generous" talks with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Saklat said he and Mr. Kissinger were in agreement on all problems discussed.

Asked as he escorted Mr. Saklat to his car at the State Department whether the subject of oil had been raised, Mr. Kissinger replied, "How can you avoid it?"

Mr. Saklat said, "As usual, my friend Dr. Henry Kissinger was very friendly, frank and generous in our discussions. Everything went smoothly, and I think we are in agreement on all of the problems which we have touched upon."

Mr. Saklat was also enthusiastic about his meeting yesterday with Mr. Ford.

"I went out of that meeting with a very good impression, saying that there is no change in U.S. policies following his taking over as President," Mr. Saklat said.

"I found him an honest, up-to-the-point person, and I left very impressed from that meeting."

# Kuwait, Ecuador Buy British-French Plane

PARIS, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—French aircraft industry sources said yesterday that Ecuador and Kuwait have placed the first international orders for the Anglo-French Jaguar supersonic strike aircraft. The total order is worth about \$184 million, with each country taking 30 planes.

The British Aircraft Corp. disclosed the order Wednesday but did not name the buyers. The Jaguar is designed to penetrate Soviet-built SAM-6 and SAM-7 missile defenses. It has advanced equipment which allows it to attack at low altitude without slowing down to identify targets. It is already in service in France and Britain.

# Man Given 40 Years In Atlanta Abduction

ATLANTA, Aug. 30 (AP)—William Williams, convicted of extortion in connection with the kidnapping of Atlanta Constitution editor Reg Murphy, today was sentenced to 40 years in prison.

U.S. District Judge William O'Kelley recommended psychiatric treatment for Williams, 34, who was convicted earlier this month, but did not order it. Mr. Murphy was released unharmed in February and a \$700,000 ransom was recovered.

# Studies Pose Arsenic Role In Cancer

## 1 1/2 Million Workers Are Exposed in U.S.

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT)—High levels of cancer have been found among men who worked in factories processing inorganic arsenic, thus raising a serious new health question for the 1 1/2 million workers the government estimates are now exposed to the compound in the United States.

The finding of lung cancer and lymphatic cancer was documented in studies submitted to federal health agencies by the Allied Chemical Corp. and the Dow Chemical Co.

Inorganic arsenic normally is produced during the smelting of copper and has many uses, including the control of crab grass, the preservation of wood, the control of sludge in fabricating oils and the manufacture of ceramics.

Although the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has estimated that about 1.5 million workers are exposed to varying amounts of arsenic in the United States, there is no estimate of the exposure of the general public through such means as polluted water.

A 1970 federal survey of water supplies in different parts of the country found arsenic in excess of federal limits in a small number of the 3,663 systems sampled. The water systems that were examined were in Vermont and around New York City, Cincinnati, Charleston, W.Va.; Kansas City, Mo.; Charleston, S.C.; New Orleans; Pueblo, Colo., and San Bernardino and Riverside Counties in southern California.

A spokesman for the Environmental Protection Agency said it had studies under way aimed at establishing new arsenic standards for drinking water.

The Allied Chemical arsenic study was conducted by three scientists from Johns Hopkins University. The death certificates of 37 men who had died during the last 13 years after working for various periods in Allied's arsenic factory in Baltimore were examined.

Nineteen of the 27 were found to have died from cancer. The lung cancer and lymphatic cancer rates were found to be six to seven times higher than would normally be found in a similar population of men.

# Rhodesia Raises Tax Load by 10% To Pay War Bill

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Rhodesia's guerrilla war costs forced the government to raise taxes by 10 per cent, Finance Minister John Wrathall said yesterday.

Nevertheless, the country's 1973 economic record "has been highly satisfactory despite the strains of war," Mr. Wrathall said in presenting his annual budget to Parliament, and he said the outlook for the coming year was also good.

An expected \$44-million (\$66 million U.S.) deficit this year was caused primarily by the government's guerrilla war with black African rebels, the minister said.

He added: "I have therefore to call upon the taxpayer to make a greater contribution. I propose to impose a surcharge of 10 per cent on income tax" on both individual and company taxes.

Earlier this week, Rhodesia announced its new national anthem—the "Ode to Joy" movement from Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The new anthem was designated five years after the breakthrough British colony abandoned "God Save the Queen."

# Executive Fined On Contributions To Nixon, Others

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30 (AP)—Shipping executive George Steinhilber, 3d, general partner of the New York Yankees baseball team, was fined \$15,000 today for making illegal campaign contributions to former President Richard Nixon and to influential congressmen.

The firm of which Mr. Steinhilber is board chairman and chief executive officer, American Ship Building Co. of Lorain, Ohio, was fined \$30,000 for conspiracy to violate federal election campaign contribution laws.

Corporations are barred by law from contributing to political campaigns.

Mr. Steinhilber and the company pleaded guilty last week. Both drew the maximum fines permitted by law. Mr. Steinhilber could have been sentenced to up to six years in prison.

# Bangladesh to Seek Trade Ties With EEC

DACCA, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—Bangladesh will seek a long-term trade and economic arrangement with European Common Market countries, Kamal Hossain, foreign minister, says.

Mr. Hossain, who will visit France, West Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands soon, said that prospects of expanding trade would be the central theme of his talks with EEC leaders.

A five-member EEC delegation is due in Dhacca to make a survey of Bangladesh's export potential.

# Agnew Tells The Washington Post He Got No Leniency, Is Harassed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew, in a letter to The Washington Post, took issue today with use of the word "leniency" in the headline of an Aug. 23 article regarding his legal problems.

He also complained of being "harassed by the news media."

"Leniency in my case? That is to laugh," Agnew wrote.

"The whole story will be told later; meanwhile, please bear in mind that the bribery and extortion charges against me are unproved, that I denied them on national television and that I continue to deny them," the brief letter said.

It added:

"For my decision not to contest a single tax charge, I have lost the right to practice my profession, lost a substantial pension, temporarily lost my right to vote and have won the right to be harassed by the news media."

Agnew resigned as Richard Nixon's vice-president last October and pleaded no contest to one count of income tax evasion. He subsequently was disbarred as a lawyer in Maryland.

In a reply printed beneath Agnew's letter, The Post said that it has never "suggested that Agnew has admitted to any criminal acts other than the tax charge to which he pleaded nolo contendere (no contest)."—a plea "described by the judge... as the equivalent of a plea of guilty."

The newspaper said that the word "leniency" was a reference to a direct quotation from an interview with former Deputy Attorney General William French Smith.

# News Analysis

## Airlines' New Fare-Boost Bid Based on Cartel Expectation

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT)—When airlines agreed last weekend to seek increased fares on scheduled transatlantic jet trips Nov. 1, for the fifth time this year, their decision was rooted in the expectation that they would soon achieve something that they were wrongly accused of doing long ago—operating a cartel.

If that expectation is realized during new negotiations scheduled for late next week, as many industry analysts believe, much of the competition that generated cheap excursion fares to Europe during the last decade, setting off an explosion in foreign travel by middle-class Americans, will be eliminated.

The new agreement, approved at Montreal, Switzerland, would increase fares by an average of 10 per cent over increases averaging 25 per cent that were imposed earlier this year, and would raise the costs of some excursion plans by as much as 25 per cent. The increases are virtually certain to be approved.

Some airline executives admit to private forebodings about raising rates again in the face of the worst slump in transatlantic travel since World War II. Trips by Americans to Europe appear to have declined in July by more than 20 per cent, compared with 1973, and advance bookings for the fall are lean.

Fare, Hotels, Meals

The decline is attributed to the most part to fare increases and soaring prices for hotels, meals and sight-seeing abroad.

But the airlines, insisting that they are trapped, contend that they must raise fares to offset higher prices for jet fuel. The airlines also concede that transatlantic fares have increased largely because of a war in the economy enough for more middle-income persons. Now, the airlines say, this group of transatlantic travelers will probably contract.

The new fare agreement is different from those previously adopted by the International Air Transport Association, the organization of airlines, in that it will be contingent on two rival camps—the scheduled airline members of the association and the non-scheduled charter airlines—reaching agreement for the first time on minimum prices for charter flights. In this case, "minimum" means higher charter fares.

Identical Rates

For about 15 years after World War II, scheduled transatlantic airlines such as Pan American World Airways and Air France had no major competition except each other and they all agreed to charge identical rates through the association.

Its critics assailed the association's "tariff," which in point of technical fact is 600 Roman Catholic nuns attending the Leadership Conference of Women Religious.

There were only a few negative votes on the resolution urging that "all ministers in the church be open to women and men as the Spirit calls them." Several lesser organizations of nuns have approved the principle of women as priests, but yesterday's resolution was the first by this international group, which includes most of the women in top posts in Roman Catholic orders.

# U.S. Soldier Jailed For Copter Theft

PORT MEADE, Md., Aug. 30 (AP)—Fvt. Robert Preston, who landed a stolen Army helicopter on the White House lawn Feb. 17, was sentenced by a military court yesterday to a year at hard labor and a \$2,400 fine.

The judge ordered that Preston's six months of pretrial confinement, most of it in maximum security, be subtracted from the total sentence. The judge, Lt. Col. Paul Makowski, said the panel had decided against expelling Preston from the service because "it might inhibit his rehabilitation."

The fine will be paid by the forfeiture of \$200 pay each month for a year.

# Catholic Nuns' Unit Backs Women Priests

HOUSTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—A resolution calling for the ordination of women as priests was adopted yesterday by 600 Roman Catholic nuns attending the Leadership Conference of Women Religious.

There were only a few negative votes on the resolution urging that "all ministers in the church be open to women and men as the Spirit calls them." Several lesser organizations of nuns have approved the principle of women as priests, but yesterday's resolution was the first by this international group, which includes most of the women in top posts in Roman Catholic orders.

# Brazil Meningitis Kills 14

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—The meningitis outbreak in Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest city, has worsened during the last few days, claiming 14 lives Wednesday—the highest official daily toll so far.

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## Talkathons

Winston Churchill once observed that "jaw-jaw is better than war-war." So it is. But there are times when the United States puts an intolerable strain on that simple truth. In Caracas, UN conferees have wound up 10 weeks of talks about a law of the sea with little more achievement than a decision to hold another conference in Geneva next spring and then return to Caracas for a third next summer.

At the same time, a UN world population conference has adjourned in Bucharest with the feeble conclusion that countries should try to reduce their birth rates by 1985. If, as sovereign nations, they happen to think they ought to. Much of its time was spent on propagandistic irrelevances.

Both conferences are severe disappointments. No one could reasonably have expected instant treaties and programs of action to make the resources of the ocean bed the "common heritage of mankind" or somehow to arrest an insanely spiraling population rate that can produce world catastrophes before the end of the century. People did have a right to expect these crucial problems to be discussed with a sense of urgency by men big enough and bold enough to rise, if need be, above the confines of national sovereignty and ideological propaganda.

The urgency is unmistakable, and the problems themselves are interrelated. Population, already one of the chief causes of the world's social ills—hunger, unemployment and destruction of the environment—will at the present rate double in 30 years or be prevented from doing so only by starvation, disease and war.

The oceans, which could be a new and saving source of proteins, minerals and fuel, for poor and rich nations alike, will be reserved instead for perpetuation of the same maldistribution, the same struggles of economic nationalism, that have torn the world apart for centuries. These struggles will be eased only when the "common heritage" concept is adopted in good faith.

The most that happened at Caracas, it appears, was that thousands of diplomats and their experts, turning out documents running to hundreds of thousands of pages, managed to define "where they are farthest apart." In both Caracas and Bucharest, a few mavericks willing to risk repudiation by the governments might have alerted the world to its danger, even if they couldn't hope to distract the bulk of their colleagues from a boundless compulsion to jaw-jaw.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Unfinished Business (Cont.)

In the matter of Mr. Nixon's future liability to prosecution, conviction and perhaps even imprisonment for criminal activity, it took about four questions at President Ford's press conference before the right question was asked. The question was whether Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski "can in good conscience pursue cases against former top Nixon aides as long as there is the possibility that the former president may not also be pursued in the courts?" The President had the right answer: The special prosecutor, he replied, "has an obligation to take whatever action he sees fit in conformity with his oath of office, and that should include any and all individuals."

It seems to us that this is all the President ought to be saying about this matter until Mr. Jaworski has had an opportunity to make up his mind about whether to proceed against Mr. Nixon. And our only regret is that this wasn't all that the President had to say. En route to what seems to us to be a sound and prudent position, he was drawn into a discussion of the manner in which he might deal with the case of Mr. Nixon, if it ever comes to him. In the process, he identified himself with some incautious comments by his vice-presidential nominee, Mr. Rockefeller, which were in turn no more than echoes of some even more misguided observations by Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott. The inevitable result was to give rise to speculation about an eventual presidential pardon for Mr. Nixon—in response to a presumed public sentiment that the former president has "suffered enough"—before there has been any decision to prosecute Mr. Nixon and while the special prosecutor is still weighing his obligations under the law.

It is true that Mr. Ford never quite said he was considering a pardon—merely that

this was his option and his right. But when asked if he agreed with Mr. Rockefeller that "President Nixon should have immunity from prosecution," he replied that "the expression made by Mr. Rockefeller, I think, coincides with the general view and the point of view of the American people." Now Mr. Rockefeller's expression, as it happens, consisted largely of a statement associating himself with earlier remarks by Sen. Scott with respect to possible prosecution of Mr. Nixon that "hanging is enough without drawing and quartering." Sen. Scott, it should be noted, had gone on to say that "in my judgment, Dick Nixon could not get a fair trial—and especially not in the District of Columbia." Was Mr. Rockefeller also accepting that view when he praised Sen. Scott for a "very good statement (that) reflected the mood and spirit of Congress"? More to the point was the President embracing all of that when he "subscribed" to Mr. Rockefeller's "point of view."

We would like to think not. But we would add that, on this difficult and delicate issue, it might be wiser in the future for Mr. Ford to speak for himself. For when you put together everything that the President said in response to the questions on this subject at his first press conference, it adds up to something more than a simple affirmation of the special prosecutor's obligation to abide by his oath of office. In fact, it suggests a pre-disposition on his part to resolve a potential criminal proceeding against Mr. Nixon on the basis of his reading of public opinion or congressional sentiment before the matter has even begun to be dealt with by orderly judicial process—and before a related criminal proceeding, the Watergate cover-up case, in which Mr. Nixon has been named as an unindicted co-conspirator, has even gone to trial.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Giscard's Summit

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's proposal of a European summit is not exactly a diplomatic bombshell. The heads of state and of government of the Community agreed at their last meeting, in Copenhagen in December, that they should meet more often in future. The idea of another meeting was canvassed during the first half of this year, when West Germany was in the chair, but never came to anything because of the political upheavals in Britain, France and West Germany. It was therefore generally accepted that the new French President would take advantage of France's chairmanship to invite his colleagues to Paris and attempt to get the Community off to a fresh start after all the trials of the past year.

This was agreed in principle with the West German government when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was in Bonn early in July, and Mr. Wilson is not thought to have raised any objection when he visited Paris 10 days later. Both British and West Germans insisted, however, that such a meeting must be carefully prepared and yield concrete results. It would do more harm than good if the new leaders of the Community could not improve on the sorry spectacle provided by the

old ones in the middle of the energy crisis last December.

—From the Times (London).

### The Caracas Conference

The most encouraging result to emerge from the . . . conference that ended Thursday after ten weeks . . . is the agreement to meet again in Geneva in just over six months' time. In practical terms, it achieved little else and only continued goodwill and hard work on all sides will enable an agreement to be established next year. If it is not, there is a widespread belief that a number of countries will go ahead unilaterally with sweeping claims to the sea and its resources. The situation would then amount to one of anarchy with disputes and conflicts at sea as frequent as they have been on land.

There is thus now a time limit on the negotiations which may help to concentrate the mind. . . . If Caracas did nothing else, it demonstrated a will to go on trying. It ought also to have produced a moral obligation on individual states not to go ahead with measures of their own while the diplomatic attempts to find an agreement continue.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 31, 1899

PRETORIA—The Boer officials here consider war inevitable. This opinion, they assert, is due to Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech at Birmingham. Dinkulu, one of the leading chiefs of the Zulus, has already been approached by the Boers. He has not yet made up his mind as to which cause he and his people are to espouse. His people are engaged in sharpening their assegais, as a preparation for fighting, which they believe to be imminent.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 31, 1894

PARIS—At midnight tonight, oysters will make their re-entry upon the menu cards. It is best not to take risks, and watches should be set by a reliable time-piece. Those who would be so rash as to open a single shell before midnight would do well to recall the story of the Parisian who was so elated to eat his first oyster last year. Suddenly he turned pale, crumpled up, turned over and died. His watch was found to be fourteen seconds fast.



## London: Can Democracy Survive Inflation?

By James Reston

LONDON.—It seems an extreme and even silly question to be asked in Britain, of all places, but actually it is being asked and discussed here by serious men and women: Can democracy long survive the present rate of inflation?

The answer in many other countries is that it cannot, but the bet here is that in Britain it can and will. Nevertheless, the fact that this nation of amiable grumblers is even talking about the possibility of undemocratic means of controlling inflation, forming private vigilante armies to break strikes and keep essential services going, is, as the British say, a little odd.

The inflation rate in Britain is now about 20 per cent a year. Unemployment rose in July by 89,526, the largest monthly increase since 1948, and now stands at over 650,000. In the confusion of a jittery stock market, the prices of securities fell in August to the lowest point in 18 years, and more important, back in the kitchen, people were running out of sugar for their tea.

Meanwhile, wages were chasing prices up the scale. Basic weekly wages rose at a record rate in July and were up over 18 per cent from a year ago, but consumer prices were up 20 per cent. Thus the ominous question: How long can this go on without crippling the economy, pricing British goods out of the world market, producing industrial strikes and class tension, and forcing government action to limit the traditional liberties of the British people?

### Serious, Not Critical

The answer one gets from cabinet members now available in London is that the situation is serious but not all that critical. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, speaks of bringing inflation down to about 12 per cent by the end of next year, but most other projections are more pessimistic. The London Business School's latest forecast, by James Ball and Terry Burns, is that, in the absence of some new and effective price and wage policy, consumer prices will rise another 20 per cent in 1975 and unemployment will reach a million by the winter of 1975-76.

Anything close to another 20 per cent rise in prices and a million unemployed in the winter of 1975-76 would, officials here agree, create an acute crisis, and compel any government in power to introduce compulsory controls, which the unions unanimously oppose.

"We are like mountain climbers walking along a narrow ledge under a high wind," one cabinet member observed privately here the other day. "We may make it and we may not."

Bernard Levin, surveying in the Herald Tribune what has happened in Britain over the last eight years, observes that what was unthinkable here eight years ago is now not only a part of the thought, but of the daily life of the nation.

No government of watery political complexion, he observed, certainly no democratic government, can now rule without the cooperation of the unions, nor pass legislation that can be carried out against the will of the unions.

Britain has now accepted this, as it accepts what is a civil war in Ulster, as a normal condition of life. "I suppose," Levin said, "that that is, in essence, the fundamental change that has taken place in Britain." He defined the change as follows:

"From our collapsing postal and telephone system to our ever-increasing inflation . . . from frequent traffic jams to permanent traffic jams, from political and industrial violence as an exceptional and newsworthy occurrence to the same things as a lurid and apparently permanent backdrop to our lives."

"From—this above all—absolute certainty that whatever else died or changed, our democratic institutions would remain basically the same whatever happened, to a state of affairs in which talk of dictatorships of the right or the left is the common parlance of the day. That is the kind of journey on which Britain has gone in the last eight years."

This is more extreme than anything else this reporter has heard in Britain, but the mood is solemn,

and the chief secretary to the Treasury, Joel Barnett, felt obliged to announce the other day that the greatest danger facing the country was panic. "The economic situation," he said, "is serious but not catastrophic."

The government likewise has felt obliged to take note of two vigilante groups now organizing to deal with political and industrial chaos if it comes. Gen. Sir Walter Walker, former NATO commander in chief in Northern Europe, stated the objective of both organizations:

"We are not going to sit and watch these political bull boys, these trade-union Communists, and fascists and those wretched young anarchists bring Britain to

her knees," he told the Daily Telegraph. The politicians haven't got the fire in their bellies to tackle the problem. So it is up to us, the people of this land . . . to prepare for action ourselves."

The British Defense Minister, Roy Mason, described this as "blimpish bull" and condemned the vigilante organizations for "anti-democratic endeavors to exert their extreme views beyond and outside our recognized democratic and parliamentary procedures." And it is against all this extreme rhetoric and alarming economic arithmetic that the British will go to the polls in the second national election in seven months.

On the surface, the election

question will be who can control the inflation, but under the surface, who can get cooperation of the unions to avoid industrial chaos. British democracy is probably not at stake in this conflict over how to control inflation, but for the moment nobody is quite sure, and that is something new in this troubled island.

In the end, the British people will decide, and for the moment they are a little like a family that has been off on a vacation they couldn't afford. They look and feel better, but the bills are beginning to come in, the house is in a bit of a mess, and the same old problems seem more ominous than before they went away.

© The New York Times.

## Awakening Watchdogs in Congress

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON.—The Watergate scandals were not just the result of the wrongdoings of a president, his top aides and a handful of appointed executive branch officials. Abuses proliferated in part because of the failure of Congress to exercise the aggressive oversight function intended to keep in balance these two naturally conflicting governmental branches. Thus, the departure of Richard Nixon and his top aides does not guarantee that congressional committees will now reassert their watchdog roles. Nor is there yet any real sign that committees which have been misled in the past will enforce a new demand for truthful testimony.

A test of whether Congress wants new standards of honesty from those called before it may be found in the case of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Ruth Parks, presently the U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg. On March 13, 1973—before the Watergate cover-up collapsed—Mrs. Parks, during her confirmation hearing before the committee, testified that a \$300,000 contribution to the Nixon re-election campaign, made in the winter of 1972-73, "had substantially nothing to do with whether I was getting an ambassadorship or not . . . ."

Rather, Mrs. Parks told the senators, the donation by her and her husband "was promised a good bit before the [1972] inauguration. In fact when President Nixon said that he was going to China and Moscow . . . we felt that, being we were pleased with this action, we wanted to help keep President Nixon in the White House as leader of our country . . . ."

Rep. Louis Wyman, R-N.H., sent a letter supporting Mrs. Parks's story and adding that "in June [1972], the White House asked me if Mrs. Parks would be interested to serve as ambassador to Luxembourg." Rep. Wy-

man went on to say that Mrs. Parks told him in September, 1972, that she and her husband wanted to make a substantial contribution and asked that an appointment with the Nixon finance chairman, Maurice Stans, be arranged. By the time that meeting took place, Rep. Wyman wrote, Mrs. Parks had already been cleared for the Luxembourg post, a fact that he said "will help clarify . . . that there was at no time any commitment or pledge that money was to be paid or required to secure a nomination."

The senators accepted the Parks-Wyman story and approved her nomination. When Herbert Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's former personal lawyer and fund-raiser, appeared on oath before the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry in July, he told a substantially expanded and thus different story. Kalmbach testified that he was called in July or August, 1971, by White House aide Peter Flanigan, who at the time handled Mr. Nixon's ambassadorial patronage. According to Kalmbach, "Peter said, 'Herb, we would like to have you contact a [Mrs.] Parks in New York. She is interested in giving \$250,000 for Costa Rica.'" Kalmbach said he was told to call Rep. Wyman, who would arrange a meeting. Kalmbach said he called Rep. Wyman, talked about the meeting, the contribution, and the ambassadorship. A luncheon thereafter was arranged, Kalmbach testified, and took place in August, 1971, at the Regency Hotel in New York.

At that time, again according to Kalmbach, Mrs. Parks said words to the effect that "you know well, I am interested in Europe, I think, and isn't \$250,000 an awful lot of money for Costa Rica?" That lunch was the last Kalmbach saw of Mrs. Parks, although he listed her as a pro-

spective donor of \$250,000 in the campaign fund records he turned over to Mr. Stans and the Nixon finance committee in February, 1972.

Shortly after Kalmbach's testimony was made public, Rep. Wyman amended his earlier Foreign Relations Committee position in a letter to the Concord (Vt.) Monitor, which had published a story on the situation. He confirmed that he had talked to Mr. Flanigan and had arranged the August, 1971, Parks luncheon with Kalmbach. He also acknowledged he knew an ambassadorship and a contribution were being considered—in fact, he wrote that he was first introduced to Mrs. Parks by a wealthy New Hampshire friend who from the beginning suggested she might make a good ambassador and had a good deal of money to contribute. The congressman steadfastly maintained in his new letter, however, that no ambassadorial post was being sold, noting that Mrs. Parks did not receive the Costa Rican post.

### Committee's Course

What does the Foreign Relations Committee do now, faced with Kalmbach's testimony and Rep. Wyman's confirmation of most of it? The committee appears to have been misled by Mrs. Parks, at the very least. The special Watergate prosecutor has subpoenaed and obtained Mr. Stans's contribution records as well as material from the White House relative to the Parks ambassadorial nomination. There may be a prosecution, but that is far from certain. Does the committee reopen the matter? It cannot "de-confirm" an ambassador.

It may seem like a small thing, but it involves the integrity of the committee and perhaps of the confirmation process which relies on witnesses being open in responding to questions. Bringing Ambassador Parks back from Luxembourg to be questioned about her earlier testimony may seem harsh, perhaps even petty. But if Kalmbach's version of things stands up, the committee could recommend at the least that Mrs. Parks's resignation, which should have been offered long before the new President assumed office with those of other ambassadors, be accepted.

The writer is executive editor of the New Republic, from which this article was adapted by The Washington Post.

## Letters

### American Indians

I am one of the Indians "Pressing for Independence" (Herald Tribune, Aug. 22, 1974), and can state that no automatic payment comes to me from the government for being an Indian. ("The Indians expect the United States to continue paying. . . .")

The Federal government is the trustee of my tribal lands and not the guardian of the individual Indian. On June 2, 1924, Congress extended citizenship to all Indians born in the United States. During World War I, the Indian could gain citizenship by serving honorably in the Armed Services. More than 6,000 Indians served voluntarily.

During World War II, 35,000 Indian men and women served in the Armed Forces, winning 71 Air Medals, 61 Silver Stars, 47 Bronze Stars, 34 DFCs and two Congressional Medals of Honor.

During the Korean conflict, an Indian won the Congressional Medal of Honor. I hold two Purple Heart medals.

Roughly 50 million acres of land is held in trust for the Indians. Agricultural value was about \$186 million for FY 67. Income

from mineral rentals, royalties and other sources in 1968 produced \$38.1 million. My share: 1/400 of 28,000 acres. Income: About \$30 a year.

An (American) Indian American, CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr., Orleans, France.

### Press and Ford

V. Boyriven (Letters, Aug. 26) should go and live in Russia where there is no freedom of the press and see how he likes it. He'll sing a different tune, I'm sure. Once freedom of the press goes, we all go, including Boyriven.

PETER ADAMS.

I was interested to hear from V. Boyriven that the press "crucified" Richard Nixon. In my opinion, Nixon was "crucified" by Nixon—he didn't need help from anyone. His fall was hopefully a sign from the "silent majority" that the words "crucifix" and "politician" are not necessarily synonymous.

ALONA GILBERT.

Voorschoten, Holland.

## Oil Prices: What to Do About Them

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON.—Once again the oil-importing nations (and that means most of the world) are headed for a confrontation with the cartel of Arab and other producing countries. Contrary to hopes that Arab, the largest producer, use its influence to get it down, some cartel countries reduced output. In the face of lower consumption, in order to keep prices from falling.

Moreover, there now appears to be a good chance that at the next meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Vienna on Sept. 1, the cartel will institute further price boosts on top of the four-fold increase of 1973.

These events are not only a blow to American political strategy, which has been to woo the Arabs with arms and offers of cooperation in other areas, but also threaten the health of an already shaky world economy.

Walter J. Levy, international known oil consultant, says the new move by the cartel to cut production creates "a clear and present danger to the world's supply and financial system together with the yet uncontrolled inflationary forces, could erupt the political and economic fabric of the non-Communist world into extreme jeopardy."

It can be stated authoritatively that the problem is one of concern to President Ford. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Treasury Secretary William Simon, but, so far, they have found the means to grapple with it. "The world economy cannot tolerate these (oil) prices over long periods of time," Simon says flatly.

Economic forces—mainly recession and voluntary curtailment of consumption—have been easing some oil prices since February. For example, before the embargo Japanese paid about a barrel for Arabian light oil. But Japanese refineries now so glutted that Japan is offering more than \$10 a barrel. According to Levy's calculations, with oil now in surplus, there is no reason for the Persian Gulf price to exceed \$7.65 to \$7.75 barrel—still enough to cause d. its for most consuming countries—but well under the present \$11 range.

In a normal way, as demand lessens, prices would continue to come down. But the key countries, except for Saudi Arabia, are determined to manipulate price by cutting production.

If the cartel is successful in increasing it, the industrial nations will either go broke or pay for oil or face a deep depression as they lower industrial activity to levels that can afford.

Townsend-Greenspan Inc., consulting firm from which Ford's economic adviser, Alan Greenspan, is on leave, says that if the OPEC nations cut oil prices from \$11 to \$7, a world crisis of dimensions could occur.

The question, of course, is the industrial nations' ability to absorb the cartel's new effort to invalidate the free market and maintain as prices. Conservation is needed, of course, but unregulated, as in gasoline and power, is not enough.

At his press conference, Ford recognized the threat for "serious" economic conditions, and said that "consuming nations should do as much as possible in conservation."

One way, proposed by would-be a limitation on the strongest importing nations as the United States, on flow of surplus Arab oil to amounts no higher than deficits on their own oil.

If the importing countries accept all surplus oil, Levy argues, they not only be curbing their approval of price level, but would be taking the financing job—the obligation to re-lend the money to hard-pressed, such as Italy.

Levy suggests that the faced with the refusal of the importing countries to accept surplus oil, the industrial nations should consider the possibility of a "voluntary" agreement to cut production. The issue, then, would be: It would be clear to a world faces not only a problem, but—what has been obvious—a question of whether a peaceful solution be achieved only if the industrial nations in the "keep the crude in the ground" are forced to compromise.

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LAST EFFECT—The front of the Mitsubishi building after the explosion Friday.

7 Killed, 330 Injured

## Tokyo Office Building Bombed

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Japanese police are searching tonight for leftist radicals suspected of having bombed the main office of a leading industrial company in the busy district here at noon, leaving at least six dead and about 330 hospitalized with injuries.

The bomb exploded in the entrance of the subterranean Heavy Industries Building during lunch hour. Shattered glass and twisted metal was showered all over the street. Thick smoke billowed into the sky. Police said later that the bomb appeared to be wrapped in two paper cylinders and behind a flower urn in the office entryway. A man called the Mitsubishi switchboard before the explosion and told the operator: "I set two bombs on the street in front of

your main entrance, so evacuate immediately. I am not joking." A Mitsubishi executive, immediately informed by the operator, said later that he had no time to do anything before the explosion. Police reportedly found a second unexploded bomb later.

Police suspected leftist radicals because a second phone call, similar to the first, was placed to Mitsubishi Electric, across the street and later in the day to a Mitsubishi office in Osaka, in central Japan, warning that "tomorrow, we will carry out the same class struggle as we did in Tokyo this morning." The toll today was particularly high because the explosion occurred at 12:45, toward the end of the lunch hour. It was a warm, sunny day, and office girls and employees were strolling along the tree-lined street before going back to work. The bomb blast was so loud that it was heard

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Kissinger Consulted; November Is Target

## Love Reported on Ending Cuban Isolation

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP).—A stalled diplomatic plan has been prepared in consultation with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for overturning the 10-year political and economic isolation of Cuba by November, sources reported yesterday. The plan has been evolving since the last several years and was the subject of a long session yesterday between Mr. Kissinger and Mexican Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa, whose government is a strong proponent of ending the isolation. The plan also has a major role for the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Mr. Rabasa, with President Ford at the White House, signed to give the full sanction of the Organization of American States to the reversal of the decade-old U.S. and hemispheric policy of quarantine against Cuba, the plan envisaged the creation within the next few weeks of a "commission of inquiry" of five OAS countries to study the issue. The commission would be given the specific task of deciding whether the condition which gave rise to the 1964 sanctions against Cuba still exists—namely, the active promotion of revolutionary movements throughout Latin America by the government of Premier Fidel Castro.

There seems to be an emerging consensus among the Latin American foreign ministers as well as U.S. officials that it is no longer the case. "It would amount to the appointment of a fact-finding body," as a qualified official source put it, "to find out what everyone already knows to be the answer—that the condition no longer exists."

Mr. Rabasa said in an interview last night, "We all know that the only honest conclusion is that there is no longer any basis for the sanction." It was understood, on reliable authority, that Washington has indicated to the Latin American ministers that it has no "objections to the diplomatic plan, which is likely to overturn an era of cold-war relations between Havana and the United States and most Latin American countries." Both Mr. Kissinger and his assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Jack Kunkin, have been consulted at all stages of development of the plan, sources said. "We would do nothing to oppose it," a governmental source said here.

The only major unresolved question is one of timing: whether the Ford administration would like to delay the progress of the plan until after the November elections. The consideration of a delay is a matter of domestic politics and has nothing to do with the isolation of Cuba. The White House of how seriously a reversal of Cuban policy would affect the prospects of Republican congressional candidates. On the other hand, there is concern over the United States isolating itself in the hemisphere on the Cuban issue.

### Action Is Pressed

The commission of inquiry would have its parent body, the Permanent Council of the OAS, which would be convened to act on the Cuban sanctions no later than November. Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Ecuador are reported to be pressing for action within a matter of weeks. Mr. Rabasa has been one of the chief figures in the initiative to end Cuba's formal isolation by the hemisphere. He has been a strong proponent of a containment policy sustained by Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon.

After a series of consultations among the Latin American ministers in February, in which Mr. Kissinger participated, Mr. Rabasa went to see Mr. Castro in Havana and, according to his own account, asked the Cuban Premier "point blank whether he would come back into the OAS." Mr. Castro replied, "Under no circumstances," according to Mr. Rabasa.

The Mexican foreign minister then asked Mr. Castro if he would

## Clash Jars UN's Vote On Cyprus

Briton, Russian Have Word Duel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The Security Council, in a session marked by a bitter clash between the British and Soviet delegates, today unanimously called on all sides in the Cyprus conflict to aid more than 200,000 refugees there, and to resume the search for a negotiated settlement.

Britain, France and Austria sponsored the resolution, which responded to an appeal by the chief Cypriot delegate, Zenon Rossides, for help for the refugees. Both Mr. Rossides and Turkish Ambassador Osman Olcay termed the resolution inadequate. The Cypriot urged that something be done about what he called new Turkish aggression on the island. The Turk said: "The problem of displaced persons can be settled only within the framework of a political settlement."

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik, the council president, who has been expected to abstain, cast his vote for the resolution.

### Pushes Soviet Plan

He, too, said that it was inadequate. Mr. Malik called for acceptance of the Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Cyprus problem, a parity that would be attended by Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and all 15 members of the Security Council.

The Soviet representative again denounced "the narrow circles of NATO" for allegedly trying to carve up Cyprus. He demanded the total withdrawal of foreign troops from the island and asserted that the sovereignty guarantees of the British-Greek-Turkish agreement which gave Cyprus independence in 1960 had proved useless.

He said that the Geneva declaration of Britain, Greece and Turkey was inconsistent with the council's first resolution on the current Cyprus crisis. The "main participant" in the 1960 guarantee system, Britain, also rejected that council decision, he said, as was indicated by the present proposal of the British delegate.

### No Bid on Troops

He was apparently referring to the fact that today's resolution did not call for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

His face flushed with anger, British Ambassador Ivor Richard rejoined that the Soviet delegate had used his position as council president to attack Britain in a statement that was irrelevant, unhelpful and mischievous.

"Until you look the floor, we had a debate which was addressing itself to the realities of the situation," he told Mr. Malik. Referring to a remark by the Soviet delegate that the nonaligned states supported the Soviet proposal for an international conference and Mr. Malik's "vague charges of mysterious machinations by unaffiliated members of NATO," he said: "These stories might amuse or titillate the readers of summer-time fiction on the beaches of the Crimea. Mr. Scall said, but such fairy-tales would not help solve the Cyprus problem."



ESCAPED DEATH—Vassos Lyssarides still wearing his bloodstained shirt as he talks to newsmen in Nicosia shortly after an attempt was made to assassinate him.

### EOKA-B Is Accused

## Makarios Backer Is Wounded, Journalist Slain in Nicosia

By James F. Clarity

NICOSIA, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Gunmen tried today to assassinate one of the most powerful supporters of the deposed president, Archbishop Makarios. The intended victim, Dr. Vassos Lyssarides, was slightly wounded, but a journalist was killed and three other people were injured.

Officials here feared that the assassination attempt could provoke murderous fighting in the streets of Nicosia and other areas of the Greek Cypriot part of Cyprus. Armed bands of rightists and leftists are still free in the Greek area, although President Glafkos Clerides said three days ago that he was taking measures to control them. The government told the population to remain calm and said: "Lawlessness and violence will be crushed mercilessly."

There was some apprehension in the capital that fighting on the Greek side of the partitioned island could provide the Turkish Army, which already controls 40 per cent of the island, with a pretext for advancing further into the Greek-held zone.

The killing of the journalist, Doros Louzon, and the wounding of his American-born wife, Barbara, and of Dr. Lyssarides, occurred 11 days after the violent death here of U.S. Ambassador Roger Davies. He was killed at the U.S. Embassy during a demonstration outside the building. The killing has been attributed to members of the rightist EOKA-B group.

Today's assassination attempt—an ambush of the car in which Dr. Lyssarides was riding to his

clinic in the Greek part of Nicosia—was also alleged to be the work of EOKA-B.

The EOKA-B rightists, who supported the coup d'état that deposed Archbishop Makarios on July 15, have long been hostile to Mr. Lyssarides, who is Archbishop Makarios's personal physician as well as head of the Social (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Athens Tells U.S. It Is Removing Its NATO Forces

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis told President Ford today that Greece is pulling its troops out of NATO, as previously announced.

But Mr. Karamanlis added in a letter delivered to the White House, that Greece would remain a member of NATO. Mr. Ford's press secretary, J. F. terHorst, told reporters.

He said that Greece's relationship to NATO would apparently be similar to that of France, which is a member of the alliance but has pulled its troops out of the joint military command.

The message dealt only with Greece's withdrawal from participation in the NATO command. Mr. terHorst said, adding that he was unable to confirm a report that Greece was also taking over all foreign bases on its territory. The United States has base facilities for destroyers and aircraft in Greece, and NATO also operates facilities there.

The press secretary declined to say what President Ford's reaction was on receiving the letter.

## 135 Nations Back A 'Plan of Action' Over Population

By Gladwin Hill

BUCHAREST, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The United Nations World Population Conference concluded two weeks of labor today by approving a "plan of action" for attacking population problems. The program—running more than 10,000 words and containing 108 items—sets no quantitative population goals. But it suggests that, with proper policies individually formulated by nations, the world's present annual population growth rate of 2 per cent—which means nearly 80 million more people a year—could be substantially reduced by 1985.

The plan, mainly a declaration of population policies with economic and social development programs, calls for women's equality in all walks of life and suggests that the affluent nations might reduce their consumption of world resources in the name of "international equity."

One hundred and thirty-five nations representing virtually all of the world's population participated in the conference, the first such parley at the intergovernmental level. The delegations comprised about 1,250 persons.

Vatican Dissents The assemblage adopted the plan by acclamation without a vote as a "consensus," with some nations reserving the right to differ on specific points. The only explicit dissent from the document as a whole was voiced by the Holy See, whose chief representative, Msgr. Edouard Gagnon, said in a brief address that his delegation was impelled to "dissociate" itself from the endorsement.

However, the president of the conference, Romanian Foreign Minister George Mavrocourt, said at a news conference after adjournment that, since the Holy See had not raised a parliamentary objection when the question on the plan was put, he did not consider that it was "absent from the consensus."

Msgr. Gagnon, president of the Vatican Committee on the Family, said that, while his delegation concurred with much of the declaration, it could not endorse it because of its "insufficient" attention to family values and "respect for life" and its sanction of birth control.

The plan was approved just a few minutes after Mr. Mavrocourt convened the final plenary session of the conference in the Palace of the Republic. There followed three hours of short speeches by a score of nations, most of which expressed great satisfaction with the conference's work.

Czechoslovakia spoke for the Soviet bloc and confined its criticism to a brief reference to the capitalist world's "decades and centuries of exploitation" of underdeveloped countries.

But China and Albania devoted their time to lambasting the Soviet Union and the United States as "imperialist colonialist superpowers."

Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that the U.S. delegation, later called the parley, "a landmark advance in international understanding and agreement on population matters."

He cited particularly the fact that the plan included provisions on complete women's equality, an element the U.S. delegation pushed strongly.

The plan has three sections. The first two present "background" and "principles and objectives." The third and principal section, under "recommendations for action," deals with population (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Simas Kudirka

## Russia Frees Sailor Denied Haven in U.S.

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (NYT).—A Lithuanian seaman serving a 10-year prison term for having attempted to defect to a U.S. Coast Guard cutter in November, 1970, has been freed by Soviet authorities, the dissident nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov reported today.

Simas Kudirka was released from Vladimir Prison, east of Moscow, on Aug. 23 by a decree of the Supreme Soviet, the nation's parliamentary body, according to Dr. Sakharov, who maintains contacts throughout the fragmented Soviet dissident movement.

The seaman, who is 44 years old, was reported to be staying with his widowed mother, Marija Sukstiene, 67, who was born in Brooklyn. She lives in the Lithuanian port town of Klaipeda.

Rumors of his release had circulated in Moscow for several days but were confirmed only today. Dr. Sakharov, speaking with Western newsmen by telephone, said he had not talked with the seaman. "Mr. Kudirka has not contacted me, but my information is quite correct," the physicist told Western correspondents here by telephone.

Dr. Sakharov said friends of his had seen Mr. Kudirka. He said the release decree had been issued on Aug. 20.

### Outcry in 1970

Mr. Kudirka, whose plight prompted a national outcry in the United States after Coast Guard officials returned him to Soviet authorities, figured anew in Soviet-American relations last month when Washington recognized him as an American citizen by virtue of his parentage. His mother, Mrs. Kudirka, was declared an American citizen in May after a State Department investigation showed that she was born in Brooklyn. Her parents brought her back to Lithuania 60 years ago, before the country was absorbed by the Soviet Union in 1940.

Mr. Kudirka's release was seen as a significant gesture by the Soviet Union to the United States at a time when a compromise is reportedly being thrashed out on granting American trade concessions in return for a freer Soviet emigration policy.

Tonight, the American Embassy said it still had no official confirmation of Mr. Kudirka's release. "He hasn't contacted us yet," a consular official said.

Following his recognition as an American citizen last month, American consular officials sought to visit Mr. Kudirka in the Moldovan labor camp where he was being held, citing a 1964 consular agreement that gives them the right of access to any American citizen under detention here.

The request was denied on the grounds that Mr. Kudirka was a Soviet citizen, Soviet authorities have not recognized him or his mother as having American citizenship.

It was expected here that both would now ask to emigrate to the United States, although embassy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Karl Wienand

### After Outcry Over 'Wienand Affair'

## Bonn Socialists Drop Parliamentary Whip

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Aug. 30 (WP).—Bowling to mounting pressure from the opposition and press, West Germany's ruling Social Democratic party today dropped one of its most influential members, Karl Wienand, from his post as the party's parliamentary whip.

Mr. Wienand, 47, was put on an indefinite "leave of absence" following allegations that he had lied to a parliamentary committee investigating his financial involvement with an airline charter company.

The uproar triggered by the "Wienand affair" could have serious consequences for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's efforts to reverse the Social Democrats' sagging fortunes and re-establish the party as the country's dominant political force before the 1976 general elections.

Since taking over from Chancellor Willy Brandt in May, Mr. Schmidt has had considerable success in refurbishing the Social Democrats' image among West German voters. Largely because of Mr. Schmidt's energetic attack on inflation, public opinion polls have shown the party's popularity at the expense of the

opposition Christian Democrats. Recently, however, there have been signs that the gains could be wiped out by the reappearance in newspaper headlines of two scandals involving some of the party's most important leaders.

In addition to Mr. Wienand's problems, a parliamentary committee is investigating the circumstances that enabled Guenter Guillaume, an East German spy, to gain influence in Social Democratic ranks and become one of Mr. Brandt's key aides. It was the revelation of Guillaume's espionage role that prompted Mr. Brandt to resign as chancellor.

The thread connecting the Guillaume and Wienand affairs is the insinuation that the Social Democrats tend to place loyalty to each other above the national welfare. Should that idea take hold within the electorate, the results would be disastrous for Mr. Schmidt and his party.

As a party that was harshly persecuted during the Imperial and Nazi eras, the Social Democrats are noted for closing ranks when a party member comes under outside attack. In the two current controversies, the opposition has implied that the party leadership blindly defended members in the face of evidence

that they were involved in improprieties. In the Guillaume investigation, the Christian Democrats have been trying to prove, with inconclusive results so far, that high-ranking Social Democrats overrode the suspicions of security officials and forced through the clearances that gave the espionage agent a position of trust on Mr. Brandt's staff.

The same elements are present in the Wienand case, although it involves allegations of political improprieties rather than security matters. It grew out of the 1971 crash, with the loss of 22 lives, of a chartered jet operated by a now defunct company, Pan-

## Wall St. Gains On Fed Report

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—A strong rally today reversed the three-week downward trend on the New York Stock Exchange and pushed the Dow Jones industrial average ahead 21 1/2 points to close at 878.58.

Buyers returned to the market apparently encouraged by Federal Reserve figures indicating that the Fed is relaxing its tight-money policy. If so, this would lead to a decline in interest rates and a stock market revival. Story Page 9.

## Schmidt and Rumor Discuss Huge Loan Sought by Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ILLARIO, Italy, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and his Italian counterpart, Mariano Rumor, met today to discuss the government's application for a big international loan to deal with its financial difficulties.

Mr. Schmidt, who is on a round of consultations with European leaders, was reported to have put questions to Mr. Rumor concerning the political and economic stability of Italy.

The Italian press has speculated that Mr. Schmidt may also request assurances from the Italian Premier that the Italian Communist party, the strongest opposition force in Italy, is not a threat to the country's stability.

The Italian government intended to do to put the country's economy and finances in order, stem inflation and provide guarantees for repayment of any loans it may obtain.

The Italian press has speculated that Mr. Schmidt may also request assurances from the Italian Premier that the Italian Communist party, the strongest opposition force in Italy, is not a threat to the country's stability.

Goodwill, Cooperation Italian government and financial leaders have indicated in the few days that they realized the need for West Germany's aid and cooperation in using new international credit. German sources said Mr. Schmidt had come here to ask Rumor what the Italian gov-



## Archbishop's Return Debated

## Clerides Affirms Authority; Makarios' Plans Are Unclear

By James F. Clarity

NICOSIA, Aug. 30 (NYT).—A wide-spread speculation about the political plans of the deposed Archbishop Makarios. President Glafkos Clerides is trying to strengthen his own position as leader of the Greek Cypriot part of Cyprus. Mr. Clerides is publicly cool to the prospect of an early return by the archbishop, who was ousted in a military coup July 15. While politicians and newspapers

have been debating the merits of the archbishop's return, Mr. Clerides has filled three major cabinet positions and announced a drive against extremist groups. Archbishop Makarios' plans are obscure to politicians here. Most of them are inclined to accept his statements, issued in London, calling for unity behind Mr. Clerides.

Even many of the archbishop's supporters feel that his return now would disrupt the Greek community, which is still shocked and bitter about the invasion by Turkey, whose troops control about 40 per cent of the island. Still, some rightist politicians fear that Mr. Clerides is consolidating power to hand it back to Archbishop Makarios, who is the favorite of Cypriot leftist groups. And they say that the archbishop could return with the abruptness of the coup that deposed him.

Mr. Clerides, 55, who was president of the House of Representatives before the coup, became President of the republic five weeks ago.

He said today that it recognized the Clerides regime as the legal government of Cyprus, the AP reported. Previously, Athens had recognized Archbishop Makarios as the island's President.

Mr. Clerides said he had discussed the security situation in the Greek community of Cyprus with the government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis in Athens, indicating to extremists here that he had the support of Greece.

Further, Mr. Clerides said he had ordered "a series of measures" against "illegally armed elements," making it clear that he meant not only rightists of the EOKA-B movement, which favors union with Greece, but armed leftist groups as well.

Few here are willing to predict how successful the President will be in persuading the Greek Cypriot National Guard to disarm the irregulars of the extremist groups. His appointments this week were clearly intended, politicians say, to give his government a balanced appearance.

Besides appointing John Christofides as foreign minister, he named Christofides Christofides, a moderate rightist, as secretary to the presidency. As minister of both defense and interior, he named Nikos Koshis, a rightist editor whose loyalty is said to be to Mr. Clerides rather than to any of the extremist groups. Mr. Koshis will have control of the National Guard and the police.

## Bolivia President Is Said to Resign

LA PAZ, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez resigned today because of the "inconsistency" of the political coalition supporting him, sources close to the presidency said tonight.

Gen. Banzer, 48, came to power three years ago after ousting leftist President Juan Jose Torres in a bloody three-day civil war. The sources did not say who would succeed President Banzer. Earlier today the President had separate meetings with leaders of the country's two main political parties.

## Fawzi to Retire From Cairo Post

CAIRO, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Vice-President Mahmoud Fawzi has asked President Anwar Sadat to be relieved of his post effective Sept. 18, his 74th birthday, a government announcement said today.

The announcement, distributed by the Middle East News Agency, said Mr. Sadat approved the request. Mr. Fawzi is a veteran politician and has spent 50 years in government service, holding such posts as chief of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations, foreign minister and prime minister.

## U.S. Relief for Cyprus

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPI).—The United States has contributed \$3.1 million in cash, camping equipment and other items for Red Cross emergency relief in Cyprus, the State Department said today.

## Tokyo Office Building Blast Kills 7, Injures About 330

(Continued from Page 1) at least two miles away. It instantly killed at least three men working around a delivery truck in front of the Mitsubishi building, about 15 feet from the point of the explosion.

The injured were at first too dazed to react; a middle-aged man in a blue suit sitting on his wounded legs in the middle of the street looked more surprised than hurt.

But as the bewilderment wore off and the blood began to flow cries for help went up. The crowd that gathered as soon as the smoke cleared was also stunned at first but then began to aid the wounded, most of whom seemed to have been hurt more by flying glass than from the bomb itself.

But for some, it may have been too late. An office worker in a white shirt bent over a man lying in the middle of the street and wept as he tried to cradle his friend's bleeding head in his arms.

The entryway against which the bomb had been placed was blasted beyond recognition. Almost all of the plate glass windows in the nine-story block-long building were blown out, as were those of a similar building across the street. Adding to the sea of glass were shattered windows well down the blocks on either side of the explosion area and around the corners.

Police had no immediate estimate of the damage cost to the buildings, vehicles and other property in the area.



MEETING IN MILAN—Italian Premier Mariano Rumor (left) greeting West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the start of their two-day round of discussions.

## Schmidt, Rumor Discuss Big Loan

(Continued from Page 1) Communist party in the West, would remain barred from the government.

Last month, Mr. Rumor obtained Communist help in parliament for approval of a package of fiscal austerity measures aimed at slowing down inflation—at present close to 30 per cent annually—and improving Italy's international payments position by cutting down nonessential imports.

This instance of cooperation between the Premier and the largest opposition group has revived speculation that the Communist party may soon enter the national government—it already controls many local and some regional administrations—or at

## Russia Frees Sailor Denied Haven in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) officials said tonight that no applications had been received.

Mr. Kudrka's surprise release suggested that the Russians might extend the gesture by granting him and his mother the necessary exit visas.

The case dates back to Nov. 23, 1970, when Mr. Kudrka, then a radio operator aboard the Soviet trawler *Sovetskaya Litva*, leaped onto the deck of the Coast Guard cutter *Vigilant* as the two ships lay moored for fishing talks off the coast of Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts.

He begged for political asylum but, after eight hours, the Coast Guard permitted a Soviet party to board the cutter, beat him nearly unconscious and drag him back to the trawler.

Two ranking Coast Guard officers were retired from the service and a third was reprimanded in connection with the incident. In 1971, Mr. Kudrka was sentenced to 10 years in prison, reportedly on a theft charge to mask the actual reason, although there were varying accounts that he was convicted of treason.

Occasional reports since from dissident circles here indicated that the seaman had become politically radicalized in prison. Most recently, he was transferred from a labor camp at Potomac to the Mariel prison complex, to the harsher Vladimir Prison for having joined in a hunger strike.

After his release in Vladimir last Friday, Mr. Kudrka stopped briefly in Moscow, Mr. Sakharov said, but continued on to Lithuania.

## Australia to Tighten Immigration Criteria

CANBERRA, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Australian government will severely restrict the entry of migrants to Australia this fiscal year, Labor and Immigration Minister Clyde Cameron said.

Entry will be limited to 6,500 families. Officials estimate this will total about 25,000 persons. Mr. Cameron told a National Press Club luncheon that selection criteria would be tightened. Only people with special skills who could get employment immediately on arrival would be allowed in, he said.

## Thorpe's Hovercraft Is Badly Damaged

SIDMOUTH, England, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—A novel electioneering tour of seaside resorts by Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe was interrupted tonight when his Hovercraft was badly damaged by heavy waves.

Mr. Thorpe, his wife, Marion, and accompanying newsmen had left the craft on the beach of this Devon port. A heavy wave struck the propeller and the engine exploded. Waves of five feet ripped the sides off the vessel and water poured into the cabin.

least support it in parliament.

Leaders of the Socialist party, which takes part in Mr. Rumor's coalition Cabinet, and some left-wing members of the Premier's own Christian Democratic party, have lately advocated a government role for the Communists.

The prospect of Communist sharing in government power in a major country of the European Economic Community is clearly distasteful to the West German Chancellor and his Social Democratic party.

The Chancellor discussed in detail with Mr. Rumor today how the Italian government intended to cope with the country's grave economic and financial problems.

Mr. Schmidt was told that Italy's balance-of-payments deficit in 1974 would be less than the \$10 billion that had been forecast earlier this year. The gap in the Italian trade balance—the difference between imports and exports—is expected to reach almost \$12 billion this year. Increased expenditures for crude oil imports account for much of the deficit.

The West German Chancellor reportedly insisted that Italy must enact additional deflationary measures, including cuts in the state budget and the country's overseas bureaucracy, to qualify for the new credit it was requesting.

It was the second time that Prince Juan Carlos had presided at a cabinet meeting since Gen. Franco made him acting chief of state.

Mr. Cabanillas said that the three-hour meeting dealt mainly with economic matters, routine military appointments and a reform of the civil code giving married women increased rights.

The reforms approved by the cabinet will do away with the restrictions on a married woman's freedom in managing her own financial affairs.

Among other things, it lifted the requirement of written and certified approval by her husband for a wife to appear in court, to administer her own property, to accept an inheritance or to run her own business.

Archbishop Capucci, the patriarchal vicar of Jerusalem, is being held by the Israelis on suspicion of running guns from Lebanon to the Jerusalem area for el-Fatah guerrillas.

"We wish that the process of justice establish the full truth," the archbishop said. "None of the parties has anything to gain by political bargaining or by compromises behind the scenes."

The signatories are Israeli citizens who belong to the Assumptionists, Carmelites, Dominicans and Fathers of Zion orders.

They declared: "A church leader, a pastor, whatever his political position, must never be involved directly or indirectly in the use of violence."

The decision whether to put the archbishop on trial is to be made at the cabinet level, probably next week.

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## Soviet Ships End 'Encounter' With Israeli Patrol Boats

By William J. Drummond

JERUSALEM, Aug. 30.—The two Soviet minesweepers that defied Israeli patrol boats by venturing close to the Sinai coast suddenly announced they were leaving the disputed area "with no hard feelings," an Israeli military spokesman said yesterday.

Last night about 8 p.m., the Russians left with the farewell words that they hoped they would not bother us any more," the spokesman said.

The abrupt withdrawal by the Soviet vessels, which Tuesday turned their high-powered water hoses on the Israeli boats, ended what could have led to a dangerous naval confrontation.

After the hoisting incident, which brought protests from the Israeli press, the Soviet vessels returned to the area on Wednesday. As the vessels faced each other, a two-hour verbal duel was waged in English over bullhorns. Eventually, according to Israeli spokesman, the Russians said that their "work" in the immediate area was completed and they were leaving.

Disputed Sovereignty

The incidents occurred in this Gulf of Suez off the southern Sinai Peninsula, which was occupied by Israel in the 1967 war. Some observers here thought the Soviet action was designed to demonstrate Russia's nonrecognition of Israel's right to sovereignty over those waters.

The 600-ton minesweepers, ostensibly engaged in clearing operations around the Suez Canal, outreach and outrun the six-man Hornet-class Israeli patrol boats.

"We do not know whether the action was coordinated with Egypt," the Tel Aviv newspaper *Al Hamsishmar* said. "While Israel certainly would not want a confrontation with the U.S.S.R., it cannot for long remain indifferent to such incidents of trespassing and provocation."

Details of the incident were sent to the Israeli Embassy in Washington with instructions that

## Juan Carlos Says Franco Is Well Again

No Date Is Indicated For Resuming Powers

LA CORUNA, Spain, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 81, has made a "physical recovery" from a circulatory ailment which forced him to delegate his powers temporarily, the acting chief of state, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, said today.

The 36-year-old prince, named to become king after Gen. Franco's death or retirement, mentioned Gen. Franco's improving health in an address to the Cabinet, which met at Gen. Franco's summer retreat here.

Juan Carlos said: "I have been able these days to see the evidence of the physical recovery of the Generalissimo. It causes satisfaction to all of us."

Gen. Franco delegated his powers to the prince six weeks ago while he was hospitalized in Madrid with thrombophlebitis, an inflammation of the veins causing clotting of the blood. He also suffered from gastric difficulties and a speech impairment.

Resumption of Powers

Asked to elaborate on Prince Juan Carlos's statement, Information Minister Pio Cabanillas later told a news conference that he did not know if and when Gen. Franco would take back his powers as chief of state. He indicated that this was a matter which could be decided only at the highest level.

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© Los Angeles Times.

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But a decision was made at the April meeting to let Argentina the host country for the foreign ministers' meeting next year, canvass opinion to see if the invitation should be extended to Cuba. The process is now under way.

However, the immediate issue of voting on the OAS sanctions will emerge more immediately in a meeting of the Permanent Council in Washington.

Mr. Rabasa concurred with official U.S. estimates that more than half of the 23 countries in the OAS are prepared to vote to remove the sanctions.

Less certain is whether there is a two-thirds vote—17 countries—for such action, the margin by which the sanctions were adopted in 1964. The United States, Mr. Rabasa said, might well find itself

in the position of providing the decisive vote.

Procedural and parliamentary fine points aside, the expectation is that the inter-American organization will provide whatever votes are necessary to end the quarrel with Cuba this year.

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## DE TIJD

DAGBLAD VOOR NEDERLAND

## Dutch Catholic Daily De Tijd Closing Down After 129 Years

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30 (UPI).—One of the Netherlands' oldest daily newspapers, *De Tijd*, will publish its final edition tomorrow, 129 years after its foundation. It was one of the country's leading Catholic newspapers.

The editorial staff had recently launched its own publicity campaign to keep the paper alive and had even gone to the length of selling papers in the streets.

*De Tijd* was regarded as one of the country's most influential papers. It made a specialty of news background features which complemented the headlines of the rest of the Dutch press.

The paper belonged to the largest Dutch publishing group, VNU, which has a virtual monopoly of Dutch weekly magazines and the popular program guide to radio and television schedules.

Despite its owners' wealth, the paper has been under sentence of death for some time. Its original owners merged with the present ones 10 years ago during a revolutionary period in the Catholic Church in the Netherlands.

Before that the paper had been assisted by contributions by Catholic bankers. But after the takeover, its influence as a church spokesman for the one-third of the Dutch population of Catholic faith declined considerably.

Two months ago, after other Dutch dailies published reports that *De Tijd* would be closed down, the management reacted by announcing that the paper would become a weekly of the same name. A party is to be held

tomorrow night to celebrate launching of the new week publication.

Mix de Bok, acting president of the Netherlands Union of Journalists, said that the negotiations with the management about employment of the paper's porters had left a "bitter taste" and he added that in the view of the VNU company had been prepared to accept the consequences of its action.

Two months after the original closure threats, the paper's owners attempted to take advantage of a Dutch law which provides subsidies to newspapers in difficulties. The application was successful and, in January, Dutch government announced that it would make up most of the loss incurred by *De Tijd* condition that the circulation be maintained above 85,000. At the point the circulation averaged 90,000 and the paper's future seemed secure.

Shareholders, however, took a more pessimistic view about the paper's future and urged the company to close it down. The government subsidy was never paid because the paper's closure was decided before the money was made available.

China Sees Russia Seeking Power In Mediterranean

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (AP).—China accused the Russians yesterday of fabricating "a variety of lies" to cover up and justify their acts in "striving for hegemony" in the Mediterranean.

The Chinese criticism was contained in an article in the Peking People's Daily, broadcast by the Chinese news agency and monitored in Tokyo.

The article said that "in order to fish in troubled waters . . . the one hand Soviet revisionist social-imperialism dispatched warships to prow the Mediterranean and on the other engaged a flurry of diplomatic activity inside and outside the United Nations to find a pretext to interfere in the affairs" of the area.

The article concluded, "The whole world knows that the Soviet revisionists pursue a glib policy, carry out subversive activities, interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and are trying to occupy bases and ports in the Mediterranean."

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